

## Ex-Nazi Barbie Is Expelled by Bolivia; France Charges Him With War Crimes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LYON — Klaus Barbie, a former German secret police officer accused of involvement in the execution or deportation of thousands of people during World War II, has been brought to France after being freed from Bolivia.

A communiqué issued by the ministers for exterior relations and justice said Mr. Barbie, 69, who headed the German secret police, or Gestapo, in Lyons, had been formally charged with "crimes against humanity, murder, torture, arbitrary arrests and jailings." He faces life imprisonment if convicted.

Mr. Barbie was taken to Montluc prison, after his arrival Saturday night, it was to Montluc that Mr. Barbie, as the head of the Gestapo in Lyons from 1942 to 1944, sent thousands of members of the French underground during the German occupation.

He is also accused of having participated in the execution or deportation to German death camps of about 11,000 Jews and others.

Mr. Barbie is specifically accused of the murder in 1943 of

Jean Moulin, a renowned French resistance leader. Mr. Barbie has denied that he murdered Mr. Moulin, saying that he turned him over to the Vichy government alive and in good health.

Mr. Barbie's contention has been challenged by Mr. Moulin's associates who said they had seen him in prison near death after he was tortured.

Mr. Moulin's 75-year-old widow said Saturday: "I want him condemned to death, even if he is not executed. Above all he must never be free." France abolished the death penalty in 1981.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was Minister of Guadeloupe, said on French radio Sunday that his government had not been motivated by vengeance.

"There were simply two concerns," he said. "To let justice follow its course and to be faithful to the hours of mourning and struggle through which France saved its honor."

West Germany had also sought extradition. "We would have welcomed Bolivian agreement to our extradition request," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. "But the main thing is that Barbie

will stand trial for the crimes of which he is accused."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Sunday that his nation would provide France with additional evidence against Mr. Barbie.

"It is a great satisfaction for us that one of the notorious war criminals will be brought to trial in France and that justice will be done for the crimes he has committed," Mr. Shamir said.

He added: "We hope that this will encourage other efforts to bring to trial Nazi war criminals still at large."

A police spokesman in France said that since France had already tried and sentenced Mr. Barbie to death in absentia, he did not think new evidence from Israel would be needed to convict Mr. Barbie.

At Lyons airport, where a crowd had gathered in expectation of Mr. Barbie's arrival, the police arrested a 44-year-old woman carrying a carbine under a white sheet. The police did not identify her but said they understood that she had spent time in a concentration camp during World War II.



Klaus Barbie

Mr. Barbie's expulsion by Bolivia came after years of legal maneuvering by France and West Germany to have him extradited. It also ended a long effort by Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, hunters of fugitive former Nazis. They identified Klaus Altmann as Klaus Barbie 11 years ago.

Mr. Barbie lived in Bolivia for 32 years under the name of Klaus Altmann. During most of that time, he had close connections with a succession of military juntas. In 1974, the Bolivian Supreme Court

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Beirut Blast Kills 20; PLO Calls Security Lax

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Sunday after a bomb explosion killed 20 people at a PLO office that Palestinians and Lebanese might have to adopt their own security measures.

Shafiq al-Hout, the PLO diplomatic representative in Beirut, said it was the right of civilians to protect themselves if the multinational force now stationed in Beirut failed to do the job.

More than 100 people were reported wounded in the explosion Saturday outside the PLO-affiliated Palestine Research Center in West Beirut. A car reportedly containing more than 150 pounds of TNT exploded in highly flammable materials piled outside the building. Smoke still rose from the burned-out offices on Sunday.

Mr. Hout blamed the blast on what he called "enemies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples." He said Israel had an interest in "terrorizing" the people of West Beirut, but added he could not be sure who planted the bomb.

The PLO representative, referring to the multinational peace-keeping force of troops from the United States, France and Italy, said: "If these three countries fail in their task, then I think it is the right of the Palestinians and Lebanese in this part of the city to take measures to make sure that their civilians can live in peace and security."

He gave no indication of what he felt the people should do to protect themselves.

While Beirut was calm Sunday, rival Christian and Moslem Druze militias engaged in artillery battles and street fighting in the mountains



United Press International  
A girl wounded when a bomb exploded in a Beirut building is carried to an ambulance.

## Minor Disputes Reflecting U.S.-Israel Tensions

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Lebanon is turning into a quagmire not only for the Israeli Army, which has been there eight months, but also for the Israeli-American relationship.

In recent weeks a sharp mood of frustration and annoyance has arisen between the United States and Israel. The Reagan administration

NEWS ANALYSIS

and the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin have clashed over: negotiating tactics with Lebanon, specific positions on substantive issues and even basic security and diplomatic concepts involved in withdrawing Israeli forces.

Israeli soldiers and U.S. marines have confronted each other six times near Beirut in disagreements about where the Israelis are allowed to patrol. On Wednesday, a Marine Corps captain drew his pistol, climbed onto an Israeli tank and promised that it would advance only over his dead body.

These disputes have been minor and quickly defused. But they have become symbolic of the tensions surrounding the relationship as officials in both countries have imbued them with all the ingredients of the larger conflict.

The United States, anxious for an early Israeli withdrawal, sees the Israeli presence as illegitimate and suspects an Israeli effort to give its army something of a permanent role in southern Lebanon. Israel, always convinced of its loneliness in its own defense, contends that the United States is so unconcerned with Israeli security that the murines have become a shield for Palestinian guerrillas, who are making hit-and-run attacks on Israeli soldiers.

The disagreements are being played out mostly around the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon as Israel pushes for security arrangements in southern Lebanon and the establishment of relations before a pullout.

Israel wants an explicit declaration

ending the state of war, a border open to trade and tourism and a residual presence of Israeli

advisors and intelligence agents at three bases in southern Lebanon to coordinate security operations with local militias. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said he would accept a similar, skeletal Syrian presence in the Bekaa region and northern Lebanon, arousing U.S. fears that Israel wants to partition Lebanon.

Israel's stated goal is to get out, but also to prevent Lebanon from declining again into a chaos suitable for a return of the Palestine Liberation Organization to train artillery and rocket range of Israel's northern towns and kibbutzim. Otherwise, officials fear that this war will have been fought for nothing, an outcome that could be fatal to the political career of Mr. Sharon and others.

In pressing the Beirut government, Mr. Sharon has been using his leverage through his Christian Phalangist allies. He reportedly told the cabinet Jan. 30 that he had met with Pierre Gemayel, President Amin Gemayel's father, to warn that without Lebanese acquiescence to Israeli demands, Israel would carry out a partial withdrawal of its forces on its own, leaving the Phalangists exposed and vulnerable to Druze militiamen and leftist factions backed by Syria.

The United States sees Israel's tactics as heavy-handed and too demanding of a weak Lebanese government that relies on close ties

U.S. efforts appear to have been made, however. Syria told the two sides to concentrate on minimal security arrangements and a speedy Israeli withdrawal, to be synchronized with a Syrian pullout so Washington has been pressing Lebanon to end more intensively with Syria and the PLO.

The U.S. special envoy, Paul C. Habib, is said to have spent two hours several weeks ago trying and failing to persuade King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to back off and let President Gemayel make the arrangements with the Israelis.

Some informed sources feel that Israel itself damaged Sharon's ability to negotiate by

circumventing the framework of an agreement worked out by Mr. Sharon and a confidant of President Gemayel. According to an account by a reliable and well-placed authority, Mr. Gemayel had been promised by Mr. Sharon that the document, forming a set of goals to be reached gradually in negotiations, would be kept absolutely secret.

But on Dec. 15, Mr. Sharon disclosed the accord in interviews with Israeli reporters. On Dec. 16, before the interviews appeared, he described the document in a meeting with Mr. Habib and Prime Minister Begin; Mr. Habib said he would fly to Beirut the next day to see whether President Gemayel could translate the working paper into a real agreement.

According to an account of the Dec. 16 meeting with Mr. Habib, Prime Minister Begin warned the Israelis in the room that the document must be kept secret and instructed the cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, to order the military censor to bar reporting of any unauthorized disclosures.

Mr. Meridor reportedly had an argument with the censor, who resisted censoring such a political, nonmilitary item, and only reluctantly issued the order. But hours later, when a newspaper article was presented quoting Mr. Sharon himself, the censor reasoned that since his office worked for the defense minister, Mr. Sharon's words could not be blocked from publication.

By the time Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut on Dec. 17, he reportedly found a thunderstruck President Gemayel. On the assumption that the working paper would be kept secret, the Lebanese president had told only one side and had kept most of his staff in the dark. He has spent the past weeks trying to repair the damage.

## Bush Meets With Italians On Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Vice President George Bush met Sunday with Italian political leaders as he continued his 12-day trip aimed at convincing West Europeans that the United States is seriously pursuing arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Mr. Bush indicated Saturday in Geneva that the 572 medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the end of this year could be withdrawn later if U.S. and Soviet negotiators came to an agreement later in the future, The New York Times reported.

In Rome, Mr. Bush met separately with Pietro Longo, secretary of the Social Democratic Party; Giovanni Malagodi, president of the Liberal Party; Giovanni Spadolini, secretary of the Republican Party and a former prime minister; Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister, and Carlo Ciampi, the governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Bush met with Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani after arriving Saturday night. The private talks were held at Villa Taverna, the U.S. ambassador's residence in Rome. An embassy spokesman said no statements were expected after the meetings.

Italy is to begin installing 112 cruise missiles at Comiso, in southern Sicily, in December. The Italian government has supported the Reagan administration's position that the so-called zero option — the elimination of medium-range missiles — should be NATO's ultimate negotiating objective.

Mr. Bush is to meet Monday with the head of the Socialist Party,

Alberta	4,000 Dkt. broad	15,340	Norway	5,500 Pkt.
Bahamas	17 S. Italy	1200	Costa Rica	2,000 Pkt.
Bahrain	37 S. Kenya	100	Finland	50 Svc.
Bulgaria	37 S. Kenya	100	Greece	4,500 Pkt.
Canada	C. S. 100	500	Iraq	50 P.
Cyprus	450 Miles	100	Iran	6,000 Pkt.
Denmark	6,500 Dkt.	1,000	Israel	9,000 Pkt.
Egypt	5,500 Pkt.	100	Italy	2,000 Svc.
France	5,000 Pkt.	35	Japan	2,000 Svc.
Germany	12,000 Dkt.	100	Lebanon	2,000 Svc.
Greece	40 P.	100	Malta	3,000 Pkt.
Greece	60 Dkt.	100	Mar. 1983	2,000 Svc.
Greece	125 Dkt.	100	Niger	170 P.

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## China Says Taiwan Issue Unsolved by Shultz Trip

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BELING — China said Sunday that the visit of Secretary of State George P. Shultz had clarified relations with the United States to some extent but that longstanding differences remained over Taiwan and other bilateral issues.

A report by Xinhua, quoting unnamed Chinese informed sources, offered Beijing's version of the talks.

The official Chinese news agency reported virtually all of China's complaints about the United States, including its unhappiness with U.S. support for Taiwan and with alleged discriminatory and restrictive policies in Chinese-American trade.

Paraphrasing the remarks of Chinese officials at the talks with Mr. Shultz, the news agency said that Washington and Beijing held similar views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and arms control.

But it said that China had held a "fairly extensive survey" of the situation in North Korea, including North Korean military strength, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said.

Mr. Shultz, making his first visit to China, met with the pre-eminent leader Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

Xinhua referred only to "Chinese leaders" in giving its account of the discussions. They told Shultz that an overriding issue now is the establishment of mutual trust and that actual deeds rather than empty words and promises are essential if relations are to be developed and mutual trust and confidence established," the agency reported.

It indirectly quoted the Chinese leadership as admonishing Mr. Shultz that the United States had not strictly observed the provisions of the joint communiqué signed Aug. 17, in which the United States agreed to scale down its commitment to Taiwan.

The Chinese complained to Mr. Shultz that U.S. officials had "made distortions" in interpreting the communiqué and that "senior U.S. officials" had attended the Nationalist regime's national day

## Poll Shows Americans Think U.S. Spends Too Much on New Arms

By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A recent sampling of national public opinion suggests that more Americans no longer fear the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in military prowess, and feel that the Reagan administration is spending too much money on sophisticated new weapons systems.

In his newly proposed budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for a 14-percent increase in military spending, and at the same time sought a freeze on spending for domestic programs. The Reagan administration says the increase is necessary

to counter a Soviet advantage in military power.

But according to interviews conducted with a wide variety of political and community leaders across the nation, and supported by data in a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll, the weight of public opinion clearly favors less rather than more spending on military programs.

In large part, the tendency appears to reflect growing public concern over the state of the national economy, including ballooning federal budget deficits and the highest levels of unemployment since World War II.

"We have to have a strong defense," said Donald J. Canney, the

mayor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a veteran of the Korean War. "But given the economic mess we're in, the defense system has to suffer its cuts along with everything else."

In the opinion poll taken last month, 48 percent of those surveyed said they believed that the United States was spending too much on sophisticated new weapons, compared with 25 percent who said current spending levels were about right. Only 11 percent said more money should be spent on new weapons systems.

When asked to choose the most important problem facing the country from among seven issues, 6 percent said it was improving U.S. military strength. Unemployment, government spending, inflation and Social Security all were rated more important.

When asked to choose among several alternatives for trimming the budget deficit, including tax increases, elimination of the cut in federal income tax scheduled for this summer or reductions in Social Security or spending programs for the poor, 63 percent of those surveyed — the largest single group — said they would rather reduce proposed military spending. Asked a similar question a year ago, 48 percent said they were willing to accept cuts in military programs.

There was a general reference to the Soviet proposal. Mr. Bush said, "we have said that proposal was unsatisfactory and have asked them to make a more serious proposal."

Both France and Britain have rejected the notion that their national strategic forces, which are not under direct NATO command, be part of any agreement on裁減 ground-launched missiles. The United States has called the Soviet proposal unacceptable because it reserves a Soviet monopoly on such weapons systems and effectively cuts the links between European and American nuclear forces.

Mr. Bush turned aside a question about whether the allies had a timetable for reassessing the zero option.

"No," he said, "I don't have in mind, and I don't believe I got from our negotiations or the various people we've been meeting with, a timetable of dates beyond which something would have to happen."

Assessing Soviet willingness to change the current negotiating position, Mr. Bush said: "If I told you I detected enormous flexibility, proved that our weapons and technology, used by Israel, were far superior to the Russian armament used by the Arabs."

Mr. Bush emphasized at a news conference that NATO wants to continue talking in the Soviet Union beyond the scheduled start of deployment if concrete results are not reached at the arms talks.

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"What goes in can come out," he said.

He indicated that the 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles to be deployed by NATO at the end of the year could be withdrawn later if United States and Soviet negotiators came in an agreement.

Before leaving for Nuremberg, Mr. Bush was questioned about reports that the Soviet Union might threaten to break off the negotiations if deployment of the U.S. weapons begins on schedule in December in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

"I didn't get any feeling they'd take any precipitous action," he said of the Russians.

Discussing the Friday session, Mr. Bush indicated that the Soviet negotiator on intermediate-range weapons, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, had

reiterated the proposal made by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. Mr. Andropov has suggested that the Soviet Union would cut its medium-range force of more than 600 missiles to 162, the combined total of the French and British national strategic forces, if NATO dropped its plans to deploy the Pershing and cruise weapons.

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# Drop in Jobless Rate Seen Strengthening Reagan's Hand

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Politically, the drop in the unemployment rate has strengthened President Ronald Reagan's hand for the present and evidently reinforced his resolve to preserve the basic economic strategy in the face of criticism and challenges from Congress.

At his unscheduled news conference Friday, Mr. Reagan projected a decidedly more modest mood than he did in his State of the Union Message on Jan. 25. Although firm on substance, he was bipartisanship in keynote.

Primarily, he argued, his budget for the fiscal year 1984 as an opening position, "a ticket to the year," because he understood he would eventually have to compromise.

But if economic and political pressures do not force compromise on President Reagan, or if his concessions come slowly and grudgingly, Finley's unemployment report may be seen in retrospect as an important political misjudgment.

For a year, Mr. Reagan has been more optimistic

about economic recovery and less willing to compromise on his economic plan than some of his close advisers have been.

He has scanned the economic horizon for evidence of an upturn. At every opportunity he has cited increases in housing construction or in automobile sales as straws in the wind. But for political Washington and much of the public he has lacked a convincing argument.

On Friday, he seized upon the unemployment

## NEWS ANALYSIS

statistics as the evidence and the political leverage he wanted. Yet this very turn of events could illustrate how ephemeral his political advantage could be.

On Thursday, Democratic leaders in Congress, thinking they had the president on the ropes regarding unemployment, were pressing for emergency action to provide jobs, and Mr. Reagan, fearful of being left unpromised to study whether to speed up federal construction projects to provide more work.

But on Friday, the president acted as if he felt he

had regained the upper hand and was in a much stronger position for bargaining with the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

Visibly buoyed by news that unemployment in January dropped fairly sharply from 10.8 to 10.4 percent, the president used his language with firmness, calling on Congress to "hold the line on spending."

He said he was very determined not to backtrack on the scheduled 10-percent cut in income tax rates in July, despite Democratic talk of canceling or trimming the tax cut and despite hints of flexibility from some high administration officials.

"We've reached the bone" in cutting military spending, he insisted Thursday, facing down Republicans as well as Democrats who are insisting that his plan for \$239 billion in military spending in the 1984 budget is several billion dollars too high. He echoed those sentiments Friday.

The one exception he made to his tough stand was on unemployment itself. There he left open the possibility of compromise on the federal construction schedule, though he pointedly avoided a commitment.

Privately, Senate Republican leaders expect the unemployment news to strengthen the president's insistence on making any jobs effort small and temporary.

"I'll give him a better hand for dealing with O'Neill," said an aide to the Republican leadership.

"On freezing social programs, I think Ronald Reagan is going to play hardball, and he'll get something. Defense is where he's going to have problems. His budget is going to be cut there, and it's not going to be a clean fight. These unemployment numbers don't change that. They don't make the deficit numbers better fast enough."

While Democrats concede a new advantage to Mr. Reagan from the new unemployment figures, they see no need to back off on their tactics. Feeling stronger after the 1982 elections, Mr. O'Neill has decided the time has come for Democrats to take legislative initiatives after two years of reacting to Republican programs.

Even if the upturn has begun, House Democratic leaders are betting that a job proposal will pay political dividends at the next presidential elections, for the administration's own estimates project unemployment in late 1984 at 9.4 percent.

Edwin P. Wilson leaves court after his conviction. *Associated Press*

## Reagan Seeks Increase In Military Assistance For Turkey and Others

By Dan Morgan  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has unveiled a \$2.2-billion military aid request for 1984, which would nearly double assistance for Turkey and provide large increases for Honduras, El Salvador, North Yemen and Pakistan.

About half of the package revealed Friday would go to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon. The aid levels for those countries would remain roughly the same as this year.

The package represents a sharp increase over the \$7.8 billion in aid allowed for 1983 under a continuing resolution. However, the administration announced Friday that it was seeking \$962.5 million in supplemental aid for 1983, much of which would go to rebuilding Lebanon's army and reconstructing parts of Beirut.

The aid package for Turkey would include an increase in military assistance from \$402.7 million to \$759 million.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Friday protesting what he said was a change in the aid ratio for Greece and Turkey adhered to by Washington since the late 1970s.

Mr. Papandreou indicated that this could affect negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in Greece, sources in Athens said.

Greek officials have frequently said that the United States has committed itself to maintaining a ratio of \$7 of aid for Greece for every \$10 for Turkey, but a State Department official denied Friday that such a commitment existed. Both countries are members of NATO.

### Bangladesh Students Riot

*United Press International*  
DHAKA, Bangladesh — Leftist and rightist student groups rioted Sunday, injuring 250 people. The violence spilled over into a hospital, routing patients from their beds, police said.

## Democrats Resurrect the Boston-Austin Axis

By David S. Broder  
and Bill Peterson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark A. White, Democratic governor of Texas, revived the old Boston-Austin axis Saturday, leading a parade of speakers who promised the Democratic National Committee victory through unity in 1984.

Stirring memories of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the original Boston-Austin ticket of 1960, the two pledged that their states, which voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980, would return to the Democratic column in 1984 and help end Republican control of the Senate.

Senator Kennedy, who took himself out of the race for the presidential nomination in November, brought the committee members to a Washington hotel to their feet with a promise to "contribute every effort of mind and heart" to a Democratic victory.

His rousing speech and invitation to the entire national committee membership to drop in at his

McLean, Virginia, home stirred nervousness among aides to active presidential contenders that Senator Kennedy might be fueling a draft.

But Senator Kennedy insisted that his only purpose was "to do my part for our common victory."

Governor White, who upset William Clements, a Republican, in November in a huge turnout of straight-ticket Democratic voting, said Democrats could do the same thing nationally if they worked together and got "back to the center of the political spectrum."

In phrases almost interchangeable, the Massachusetts liberal and the Texas moderate said President Reagan's economic record had scared away thousands of voters and set the stage for a Democratic comeback.

Committee members, who had little work beyond approving the formal call to the national convention, sat back and intoned the cheering rhetoric.

Governor White said President Reagan "has done more to put the old Democratic coalition back together than anyone since Herbert Hoover."

Senator Kennedy drew the day's biggest cheer when he said: "Mr. Reagan says that unemployment can be solved if only every business hires one extra worker. In 1984, we will reply that unemployment can be solved only if this nation fires one incumbent president."

The House Democratic caucus chairman, Gillis W. Long of Louisiana, and its policy task force chairman, Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, were leading 140 of their Democratic House colleagues in the same hotel through an unusual two-day effort to "refine the party's message" and develop a "sensible answer to Reaganomics."

But the issues conference did not produce specific recommendations or legislation. That was not its purpose.

Representatives Long and Wirth said it was designed to give liberals and conservatives a chance to thrash out differences away from the press and pressures of Capitol Hill and stake out broad areas of agreement on three issues:

Social Security, "reinvigoration

of the economy" and national defense.

"The perception is that we Democrats have had no constructive alternatives," said Representative Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas. "This is the beginning of an effort to change that."

A consensus was found in support of recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reforms, much to the surprise and disappointment of liberals such as Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said he expected to find much more disagreement with the commission's suggestion to delay cost-of-living benefit increases for six months.

There was also widespread agreement on making deep cuts in the defense budget.

But the conference found itself deeply divided on trade issues.

Representative Wirth said Democrats were split on protectionism arguments, made by some union leaders, and a desire by many party members for a more aggressive trade policy and a feeling that we don't want to be suckers.

Castille, in 1981 organized what was called "Night to Honi israel," a kind of music and prayer, evangelical-style traveling road show.

In other cities, too, Mr. Hagee gathered Jewish and Christian leaders for interdenominational prayers and collected money for the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

"Our approach in honoring the Jewish people is absolutely non-conversionary," Mr. Hagee said. "We have a very strong conversionary approach among the gentiles, but it is absolutely forbidden among the Jews."

Jewish supporters of ties with evangelicals say there is increasing grass-roots support among evangelical groups and activist pro-Israeli preachers.

In San Antonio, Texas, for example, the Rev. John C. Hagee, a non-denominational preacher who heads the 3,000-member Church of

## U.S. Reportedly Plans More Powerful Trident Submarines, Missiles

By Richard Halloran  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has embarked on an increasingly ambitious and costly program to build more powerful Trident submarines and missiles than previously disclosed, according to administration and congressional officials.

These costs would be in addition to the \$16.3 billion spent from 1966 to 1981 to design and produce Trident submarines and Trident-1 missiles, and to begin construction of the Trident-2 missiles.

The nearly \$60-billion Trident program, which is part of President Ronald Reagan's plan to revitalize the nation's nuclear deterrent, is intended to help the United States regain nuclear parity in the military balance with the Soviet Union, the officials said.

So far, the Trident program has escaped the controversy surrounding the MX land-based missile, mainly because the submarines are considered secure from Soviet attack while each of the proposed MX basing schemes has been found to have a flaw.

Indeed, some opponents of the MX, such as Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, have recommended increasing the Trident instead of building MX. Pentagon officials said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger once considered replacing MX with advanced Trident missiles because building a common missile would be cheaper.

Mr. Reagan's commission is studying the MX issue has been instructed to consider alternatives. The first MX missile is scheduled to become operational in 1986, the Trident-2 missiles in 1988 or 1989. The submarine-launched missiles, according to Defense Department officials, will have almost the same destructive capability as MX.

The Trident program may come under closer scrutiny, however, as the MX issue is debated after Mr. Reagan reports the commission's findings to Congress next month and the conflict over the president's military budget becomes more intense.

Advocates of an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, moreover, have contended that the Trident program will make negotiating such an agreement more difficult. They are expected to renew that argument as the program proceeds.

The administration's plan for Trident, the officials said, calls for building 20 Trident submarines over the next 10 years, 5 more than the 15 submarines already announced. Each submarine will be loaded with 24 Trident-2 missiles.

These missiles, also called D-5, will be able to carry 10 to 15 warheads apiece, each with an explosive power equivalent to that of 475,000 tons of TNT. The Trident-1, or C-4, missiles currently being deployed carry 8 to 10 warheads each with a destructive power of 100,000 tons of TNT, or 10 kilotons. The bomb used on Hiroshima had an explosive force of 20 kilotons.

In accuracy, the warheads atop a Trident-2 will be able to hit to within 400 feet (120 meters) of a target and destroy it even if it has been strengthened with steel and concrete. The warheads borne by Trident-1 can hit within 1,500 feet but cannot destroy hardened targets.

Moreover, the Trident-2 missiles will have a range of 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) as against a range of 4,800 miles for the Trident-1. That will give Trident submarines, already vulnerable to Soviet attack, even more ocean in which to remain hidden.

Prosecutors charged that Mr. Wilson, who left the agency in 1971, had official sanction for his Libyan activities. A written agency denial, read to the jury here, was described as devastating by the chief defense lawyer, Herald Price Fahringer.

Mr. Wilson already is serving a 15-year prison term imposed in November in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, for allegedly smuggling four handguns and an M-16 rifle to Libyan agents in Europe.

The CIA has denied that Mr. Wilson, who left the agency in 1971, had official sanction for his Libyan activities. A written agency denial, read to the jury here, was described as devastating by the chief defense lawyer, Herald Price Fahringer.

Mr. Wilson, who also faces a \$145,000 fine, was found guilty of conspiracy, filing a false customs declaration, exporting controlled munitions without a license and illegally shipping explosives aboard an aircraft.

Prosecutors charged that Mr. Wilson arranged with a California explosives dealer to buy and ship 42,300 pounds (about 19,000 kilograms) of C4, a powerful explosive, from Houston to Libya on Oct. 3, 1977, aboard a chartered cargo jet.

According to court papers filed by the government, Mr. Wilson asked a fellow prisoner in November to help him hire an assassin to kill the time period on the alleged hit list. Mr. Wilson allegedly offered to pay \$50,000 per victim for

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

### LE PLUS CÉLÈBRE CABARET DU MONDE

NOUVELLE REVUE

COEDRICO

20h30

Dîner dansant

Champagne et Revue

335 F

22h30 et 0h30

Revue et Champagne

230 F

Prix NETS

SERVICE COMPRIS

LIDO

NORMANDIE

116 bis CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

563.11.61 et Agences

PARIS

## Argentina's British Subculture Remains Deeply Rooted Despite Falklands War

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The cricket matches and polo exhibitions are scheduled as usual now at the Hurlingham Club, and the old ivy-draped English clubhouse is filling once again with local gentry at tea time.

At St. George's, an 84-year-old private boarding school, applications are as abundant as ever for the new term, and textbooks are still arriving from London for the pre-university English curriculum.

Even among the Hispanic elite of Buenos Aires, an old style lingers. "Not a one of them has put away their macintosh or given up their umbrella," noted a businessman from the city center.

This turbulent country still shelters a subculture that is astounding in how very English it is," said a recently arrived British diplomat.

And after nine months of war and diplomatic conflict between Argentina and Britain, many

of the Anglo-Argentines say their long-proud community remains essentially unchanged.

"There was always a very congenial atmosphere between anything English and anything Argentine," said David Cobell-Jones, the manager of the Hurlingham Club. "Now it's been partly destroyed, and that's a shame. But the Argentines have always admired the English, and it's hard for that to crumble quickly."

With Argentina convulsed by economic and social crisis, Anglo-Argentines, who have become more self-conscious since the Falklands conflict, have begun to question their role.

"The past year made a lot of people realize where they stood and what their ultimate loyalties were," said Eric Henderson, an advertising executive and third-generation Anglo-Argentine. "Being an Anglo-Argentine is a state of mind. Either you're one thing or the other, but you can't be both at once. And so you're not fully an Argentine and don't feel entirely comfortable."

And yet the genteel mix of English and Ar-

gentine culture, the product of more than a century of British economic dominance, remains deeply rooted here 40 years after ties between the two countries sharply declined.

Thousands of families still speak the King's English at home, send their children to private schools to be taught by teachers brought in from England and choose among dozens of Anglo-Argentine social and sports clubs. Many of the clubs, like the exclusive 150-acre Hurlingham, were founded by the British in the 19th century and now scrupulously keep up appearances for their predominantly Argentine memberships.

There is a British hospital, a British-American home for senior citizens, an orphanage, a formal community council and a daily English-language newspaper, the Buenos Aires Herald, which tailors some of its columns to the Anglo-Argentine community.

Decades after the original immigration, it is in some ways a remarkably unassimilated community.

"It's disappearing no faster than it was when I was a boy," said Bishop Richard Stanley Catts, the head of the Anglican Church in Argentina, which has about 40,000 members. "I remember when I was a boy thinking it was all going to change. But it hasn't changed all that much. It's gone on about the same."

And the Anglo-Argentines are only one of many national communities that formed during a great wave of European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Next door to the old English Boating Club outside Buenos Aires, for example, is an even more impressive boat club of the German community, which claims as many as a million members and keeps up a hospital, German-language schools, clubs and a weekly German-language newspaper.

Italians and their descendants, who make up as much as 40 percent of Argentina's population by some estimates, have their own network of language schools and clubs, and smaller but

cohesive communities of Spanish, Scandinavian, Dutch and Japanese still exist.

"This country has not yet found its true nationality," said Bishop Catts. "The thing just hasn't jelled."

It is that sense of national disintegration, more than anything else, that appears to hold many Anglo-Argentines together. Though in most cases they were anguished and offended by British actions during and after the war for the Falkland Islands — known here as the Malvinas — they found British culture, language and associations something to hold on to.

During the Falklands conflict, said Rosemary Brazier, the secretary of the British Community Council, "people suddenly wanted to be together. It's very difficult in cases of strife to talk to anybody else but Anglo-Argentines. We could see the situation from both sides, or from 25 different sides among ourselves, and it wasn't like that for other people."

The enduring institutions and culture in Argentina were established by British businessmen and managers who came to make their fortunes or oversee a vast network of business and financial interests.

Shaping much of Argentina's trade and commercial development, British interests built — and until the 1940s owned most of — Argentina's shipping, railroads, public transportation, telephone network, most of its meat packing industry and huge portions of its land and cattle. Eighty percent of foreign investment in Argentina was British.

"We were a privileged community," said Richard V. Cooper, who arrived in 1928 to work for the British railroad. "We kept very much to ourselves. In those days it was quite usual to refer to Argentines as 'natives.'"

Still, the sense of detachment from the country lingers for many.

"It is the way it is here," an Anglo-Argentine businessman said. "The Anglo hang on to the Anglos and the Italians to the Italians and the Germans. And the country goes on being ungovernable."

## Stroessner of Paraguay, in Power 29 Years, Seen Winning 7th Term

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, president of Paraguay, was up for re-election Sunday, prompting a popular joke among Paraguayans.

"Americans have computers that can predict the vote minutes after the polls open," one historian said, "but that's nothing. We Paraguayans know the outcome months ahead."

General Stroessner, 70, has ruled this subtropical country for 29 years. He is the longest-ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere and the last of a generation of rightist Latin dictators who run their countries like fiefdoms.

Even the two opposition candidates concur with government officials in predicting that General Stroessner will win his seventh five-year term with 85 to 90 percent of the vote.

He will partly achieve that, according to opposition and human rights leaders, because of Paraguayans' fear of the government, censorship of the media and a powerful political party machine that controls the voting.

"These elections are a fraud," said Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, president of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party, which, with three other small centrist parties, is boycotting the election. "They are a formalism to perpetuate General Stroessner in power."

Yet, behind the expected landslide is a paradox. Even the opposition admits that if there were no manipulation of the election, General Stroessner would likely win anyway.

He's a father figure to many Paraguayans," a Western diplomat said, "and he knows his people."

The general is a portly, balding general, a shrewd politician and hero of the 1930s Chaco Wars with Bolivia. He speaks fluent Guarani, an Indian tongue that is a second language in Paraguay. He tirelessly stumps around the country, kissing babies and throwing out baseballs; he has been doing so since taking power in a bloody coup in 1954.

In Chacaritas, a shanty town along the river banks behind the presidential palace, the residents refer to the president as "Don Alfredo." Last week, many sought to get new pictures of him from Colorado Party workers, to hang in their shacks.

"He leads because he orders," said Victoriano Gallego, a gardener. "And he protects the poor."

The gardener reflected part of what has become gospel here, reinforced by the regime's heavy propaganda. A large neon sign that looks down on the city's palm-lined, central plaza of shaded benches and shoe-shining boys daily reminds Paraguayans: "Peace, Work and Well-Being With Stroessner."

But the human rights cost has been stiff. The government supports a huge network of secret police and

informants. It has ruthlessly cut down all real opposition through such tactics as beating and jailing workers, rural laborers and student activists.

Although the regime allows moderate political opposition and permitted a human rights conference in October, the more politically outspoken say they are frequently followed and often detained for questioning; four were sent into exile last year.

"This is an asphyxiated country," Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Human Rights Commission, said. "You know there is a line of expression you can't cross."

The Colorado Party is an instrument of state control. Membership is a must for state jobs, many state positions, university entrance and preferred hospital care. The party's computers track all eligible voters, and block committees report any political transgressions by neighbors.

Meanwhile, corruption has become widespread. Generals and colonels openly stake out smuggling concessions ranging from cigarettes to bathroom tiles. In recent months, the increasingly outspoken Roman Catholic Church has condemned the corruption as widening the gap between rich and poor.

In the election campaign, television and radio was swamped with reports on the president's every move, while the opposition receives only cursory coverage.

Enzo A. Doldan, the Liberal Radical candidate, showed a visitor a letter from the Interior Ministry limiting him and the other opposition candidate, Fulvio Calestro of the Liberal Party, to one 15-minute paid radio advertisement a week, and then only on some stations.

"I'm not campaigning to win now," Mr. Doldan said, "but to fight for democracy in the future."

■ Minister Defends Writer's Exile  
Mr. Schumacher reported separately from Asuncion:

The Paraguayan government has made public what it says is an intelligence document provided by the United States and used to help justify Paraguay's expulsion last year of a leading Paraguayan writer.

Miguel Angel Bestard, deputy minister of the interior, said in an interview here Saturday that the document was provided by the Nixon administration in 1970 and was used last April in the exiling of the writer, Augusto Roa Bastos. The deputy minister said that President Jimmy Carter had cut off U.S. intelligence help to Paraguay and that the Reagan administration has not resumed the cooperation.

In a case that was not publicized outside Paraguay at the time, the Interior Ministry last August made public a copy of a document stamped "secret" that it said had been given to the government by the U.S. Embassy. The document said that Mr. Roa Bastos visited Cuba in 1964 and 1968.



President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay voting Sunday at an Asuncion polling place.

On Thursday, the independent Paraguayan daily ABC Color published a letter from Mr. Roa Bastos to Ambassador Arthur H. Davis of the United States, saying that he had never been to Cuba and pleading for the ambassador to clarify the matter publicly.

In his response, which was also published, the ambassador refused. The embassy said the letters were authentic but, following the standard U.S. procedure on intelligence matters, would not comment on the authenticity of the reported intelligence document.

The case has angered Paraguayan human rights leaders and some intellectuals. They are demanding that the embassy say whether the document is authentic, whether Mr. Roa Bastos went to Cuba and whether the United States is still giving Paraguay intelligence information.

When Mr. Carter was emphasizing rights and human rights here was Robert E. White, later the ambassador to El Salvador, the number of political prisoners held under the authoritarian General Alfredo

Stroessner dropped from a high of nearly 1,500 to 5 in 1979, according to human rights and church groups. Torture declined and some press freedom was allowed, they said.

Since Ronald Reagan has been president, they said, the brutality has not returned but the number of political prisoners listed by the Church Committee, an interdenominational group, has risen to 56. They said the government has also reverted to the practice of executing its most outspoken critics.

U.S. officials here insist that they are defending human rights as vigorously as the embassy did under Mr. Carter. Human rights and church leaders conclude that the embassy has been active.

Mr. Roa Bastos, who is best known for his novel "The Supreme," about an early Paraguayan dictator, is the Supreme, about an early Paraguayan dictator, and teaches mostly in Toulouse, France. Western diplomats and some prominent Paraguayans who know Mr. Roa Bastos say the accusation that he is a Communist is untrue.

## 3 Rebuked for Mission In Salvador in Which U.S. Soldier Was Shot

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Three U.S. military advisers have been relieved of their duties for participating in a combat operation in which a U.S. Special Forces sergeant was wounded Wednesday, according to a statement by the U.S. Embassy here.

The incident, in which Staff Sergeant Jay T. Stanley of Towson, Maryland, was wounded in the left leg, came as the fighting in El Salvador's civil war was intensifying dramatically. It also happened as several apparent rebel successes have raised questions here and in Washington about the extent to which the Salvadoran Army is willing or able to fight on its own.

The Reagan administration is asking for an increase in military aid from \$26.3 million to \$36.3 million in fiscal 1983, to ensure that the forces it backs here are adequately supplied. But senior administration officials are also pressing for an increase in U.S. military personnel for planning and training, particularly at the departmental and brigade levels.

There is always frustration with the Salvadorans not doing more of what they are trained to do," said

Colonel D. Sanchez, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently.

Embassy officials have given little information on the exact circumstances of Sergeant Stanley's wounding, and on Saturday, they revised some of their earlier statements. But the information made available suggests that some U.S. advisers here come closer to active combat than the Reagan administration or the embassy did under Mr. Carter. Human rights and church leaders conclude that the embassy has been active.

Administrative rules limit the number of U.S. advisers in the country to 55 and prohibit them from carrying any weapon larger than a side pistol or from participating intentionally in what was described in the embassy's statement Saturday as "operational" missions.

In February 1982, a U.S. adviser, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Melander, was relieved of his command because he and some of his men were filming carrying M-16 automatic rifles near a U.S.-built emergency bridge in the eastern part of the country.

Last week's incident is apparently more serious. On Wednesday, U.S. advisers in two helicopters went on operational missions in the area of the Cuscatlan Bridge in the province of Usulután, near the scene of a major guerrilla operation, according to the embassy statement. Both helicopters drew fire, the statement said.

There were at least five U.S. soldiers who were relieved of duty, two warrant officers and a master sergeant, were apparently involved in ordering the operations. They were not named.

Sergeant Stanley, who will be leaving the country for treatment of his leg wound, "has not been relieved because his actions were pursuant to orders from his team leader, who has been relieved," according to the embassy statement.

Embassy officials declined to comment on the mission of the second helicopter, and the exact activity of the one in which Sergeant Stanley was flying remains unclear.

At first, the embassy had said that Sergeant Stanley and three other U.S. advisers had gone to the bridge to repair a radio relay station. Their Salvadoran pilot was said to have spotted a traffic tie-up nearby, and when he approached the helicopter they were fired on. A

U.S. soldier was wounded, the embassy said.

In Saturday's statement, the embassy said: "The primary purpose of the flight on which Sergeant Stanley was wounded was to establish direct contact with a Salvadoran Army unit on a tactical operation." The phrase "direct contact" was later amended by an embassy spokesman to "direct radio contact."

At the time, the battle for the town of Berlín, to the south, was ending, and a column of guerrillas was moving northward. Some military sources speculated that their objective may have been the strategic Cuscatlan Bridge.

According to a military observer, the column was spotted by a small patrol. Air strikes were then called in and paratroopers were deployed. Sixty guerrillas were killed in the ensuing battle, the observer said.

## Democrats Attack Policy On Salvador

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy in El Salvador has drawn a barrage of criticism from congressional Democrats as the administration continued to defend its record and asserted that the Salvadoran government has made uneven progress toward improving human rights practices.

Hearings last week before the House and Senate opened a new round of debate over policy in El Salvador, as the war between the government and guerrillas persists and the killing of civilians by both security forces and insurgents continues.

"It should be clear to anyone who reads the newspapers that our side is not winning this war; that the political and economic situation is getting worse," Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, the Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on inter-American affairs, said Friday.

Mr. Barnes said current U.S. policy "makes a guerrilla victory almost inevitable" and called on the administration to seek negotiations between the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels.

Representative Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and 80 co-sponsors introduced a bill Friday to declare President Ronald Reagan's certification last month of the Salvadoran regime's progress in human rights "null and void" and to suspend military aid.

Congress requires the certification every 180 days in order for the administration to continue providing military aid to El Salvador.

Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, acknowledged before Mr. Barnes' subcommittee that progress toward democracy has been "maddeningly slow," but he defended the administration's military aid to El Salvador as necessary "to hold off the insurgents and to give time for economic and political reforms to go on."

He said more military assistance, in addition to the funds provided in the fiscal 1983 budget, "may well be needed" this year. The administration, he said, will ask Congress to transfer \$35 million in economic aid from other accounts to supplement the aid El Salvador is expected to receive this year.

## 11 Kidnapped Russian Advisers Are Said to Be Rescued by Afghans

Reuter

NEW DELHI — Afghan troops have freed 11 Soviet civilian advisers kidnapped last month by rebels, but four others were killed during the rescue raid on a guerrilla hideout, the Press Trust of India news agency has reported.

In a report Friday from Kabul, the Indian news agency said the Afghan force freed the Russians on Tuesday in a raid on a hideout 60 miles (100 kilometers) from the northern Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif, where the abduction took place.

According to an Afghan rebel commander, Moslem guerrillas based in northern Afghanistan abducted last November, appointed him minister of commerce and industry.

Eleven of the 12 men were freed, but four others were killed during the raid, the commander said.

Islamabad said earlier that one of the 12 had been killed trying to escape.

■ Report on Rebels

The Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said Sunday that Afghan guerrilla forces had killed thousands of people in their efforts to

# The small, economical business jet has served its historical purpose.

## It led to the big, economical business jet.



There was a time when the very notion of a corporate jet aircraft was altogether outlandish.

Then along came the small business jet. And demonstrated that the privately owned and operated aircraft could be as legitimate a business tool as the telephone, the computer, or, for that matter, any modern, automated machine tool in your plant.

In fact, so total was the acceptance of these aircraft by business that, from the passenger's standpoint, they have remained largely unchanged to this day. (Assorted reworkings, upgradings and sundry modifications notwithstanding.)

And that is precisely the problem.

When you send executives across the country to negotiate a deal, or inspect a property, or handle an emergency, or otherwise conduct business on behalf of the stockholders, the purpose of sending them via privately owned and operated aircraft is obvious:

To move them with maximum speed and a minimum of physical and mental discomfort, so they can function better en route and, more importantly, once they arrive.

What has become equally obvious over the years is that the very aircraft they are sent in tend to defeat that purpose.

**The cabins are too small, the engines are too small, the thinking is too small.**

Conventional transcontinental corporate jets may be woefully inadequate, but not willfully so.

Most are simply hostage to the thinking and technology of the sixties, when the ori-

nal versions of these aircraft were first designed and built.

Back then, you simply could not have a big, comfortable passenger cabin without big, fuel-guzzling engines to go with it.

You simply could not have decent transcontinental range without a mailing tube for a fuselage and a good, stiff wind at your back.

Since such shortcomings were literally designed into the aircraft of that period, there seems little sense in trying to overcome those shortcomings with what are essentially those same aircraft.

Particularly when you consider what modern technology has wrought in the interim.

**The Canadair Challenger 600. Now you can operate a big transcontinental corporate jet for little more than the cost of a small transcontinental corporate jet.**

Hard to believe?

Maybe not so hard when you take into account the fact that at least 15 years passed between the introduction of most other transcontinental corporate jets and the introduction of the Challenger 600 a mere two years ago.

The Challenger, in other words, represents a decade-and-a-half leap in technology, including such advances as the use of new, lightweight composite materials, chemically milled aluminum sheeting for more weight reduction and the mating of the new Avco-Lycoming high-bypass turbofan engines with an advanced technology wing for extreme fuel efficiency.

What results is not just an extremely eco-

nomic aircraft, but one that happens to contain a passenger cabin measuring eight feet, two inches wide at the centerline. Noticeably wider than other conventional transcontinental corporate aircraft.

As for range, it is entirely arguable that the Challenger 600 is the only real transcontinental corporate jet in the lot, capable of flying from every major city in Europe to every other major city in Europe, as well as every major city in the Middle East, non-stop.

Clearly, the Challenger's unprecedented combination of size, performance and economy presents you with lots of new possibilities.

And two choices.

You can struggle along in a cramped, limited-range, limited-passenger aircraft that happens to look inexpensive to run.

Or enjoy the benefits of a quiet, spacious, long-range, more productive aircraft that actually is inexpensive to run.

To find out more about the honestly transcontinental Canadair Challenger 600, just call Mr. James B. Taylor, President of Canadair Inc. His telephone number is (203) 226-1581.

Or you can drop him a line at Canadair Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

In the Mideast, TAG Aeronautics Ltd. is the exclusive distributor and representative for Challenger sales and support. For further information, contact Adel A. Oubari, Vice President, TAG Aeronautics Ltd., 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. Phone: (022) 46 17 17. Telex: 289 084.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Weinberger Factor

How is it that the United States and Israel have had such trouble in doing the seemingly simple task of drawing a line through a field in Beirut so that Israeli occupying forces and American marine peacekeepers will not collide? In an especially nasty and dangerous incident last Wednesday — not the first as President Reagan himself noted Friday — things actually got to the point where an American captain, attempting to enforce his understanding of where the line lies, said to an Israeli tank commander that if he wanted to pass, "you will have to kill me." The incident ended without any violence, but it left a disturbing sense of confrontation between forces and countries that are friends.

No one familiar with the ways of the Israeli Army can doubt that Israeli troops, who continue to take casualties, are patrolling aggressively, that they are congenitally suspicious of outside peacekeepers in Lebanon and that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon may have his own reasons to act tough toward the Americans. He embodies the strain of Israeli thought — one that simmers just beneath the surface of official policy — that wants to do these things: push the Lebanon negotiations to collapse; deal with the Maronite Christians rather than the Lebanese government and informally partition Lebanon with Syria. The hope is probably to finesse the even harsher Israeli-American confrontation over the Palestinian question that is coming one of these days.

Whether the Sharon idea serves the Israeli interest is for Israelis — perhaps soon, in an election — to say. But the Sharon policy runs completely counter to the American interest, and there is good reason for Americans to be on guard against it. The question is, however, whether the approach taken by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is the best way to proceed. For Mr. Weinberger, like his Israeli

counterpart, seems also to have inclinations that are inconsistent to some degree with the stated policy of his government. We are setting aside here the repeated evidence of personal bad feeling between the two men.

While President Reagan pronounces Israel a strategic ally, the secretary has not concealed his judgment that Israel is a strategic and political liability. He often takes occasions as he did over the incident in the Beirut field last Wednesday, to dramatize differences between the United States and Israel. It seems fair to ask whether his orders to the marines in Beirut not to talk to Israeli soldiers may not have contributed to the friction. In Lebanon Mr. Weinberger keeps pushing not only for an early withdrawal of Israeli forces but also for an early withdrawal of American and other peacekeepers. Apparently realizing that this happens to be the sure recipe for Lebanon's quick collapse into anarchy, President Reagan said Friday that he was setting no time limit on the marines' stay.

There is no reason why relations between the United States and Israel, given their major policy differences, have to be sweet and smooth. Precisely because of the importance and unavoidability of these differences, however, the two countries should be paying extra attention to the process of their relations. We think it would make sense for the United States to play it straight in its policy and to avoid a Mr. Good Guy-Mr. Bad Guy approach that is bound to play into the hands of Israeli hawks like Ariel Sharon. The United States is insisting, as it must, that Israel should do some very difficult things, first in Lebanon and then with respect to the Palestinians. The administration only complicates this essential effort by having a top official convey the impression of animosity Mr. Weinberger does.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Unwaged War

Although the news is of real war, and shrewdly timed guerrilla thrusts, what should mainly concern Americans in El Salvador is the unwaged war: a political campaign to end this inconclusive struggle.

Grabbing a provincial city for three days was a psychological boost for an outnumbered guerrilla army; the Reagan administration concedes as much. But the town of Berlin was promptly recaptured, confirming again that the leftist insurgents continue to be challengers, not conquerors.

The offensive's real damage was political. Presumably it impressed, or at least intimidated, new sectors of the Salvadoran population and produced a new impulse to flee. And you could almost sense a new doubt spreading in Washington, which has been betting all along that an American-backed army, even if it cannot win, could at least hold out indefinitely against the guerrilla challenge. After Berlin, these calculations are less certain.

The offensive was cunningly timed to coincide with the Reagan administration's ritual certification to Congress of what nobody really believes: that El Salvador's government is "making progress" on political and economic reforms, and taking steps to punish the killers of civilians, including six Americans. Obviously chastened, State Department officials even conceded that America's policy signals to El Salvador have been, at best, confused.

Few Americans want to see El Salvador turn into a Marxist tyranny; on that, surely, there is no confusion. Nor is there a clamor for

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Economic Future

Cross your fingers — and hope, hope, hope. After the deepest and most prolonged recession since the Great Depression a half-century ago, economic recovery may be on its way.

The big unknown is how strong and how long the recovery will be. The answer depends mainly on how successful the Reagan administration and Congress are this session in reducing runaway federal budget deficits, fast approaching annual rates of \$200 billion.

The recovery — however strong it proves to be — promises relief for some of the nation's 11 million-plus unemployed. General Motors, for example, has announced plans to recall 21,000 laid-off workers during the next three months. And Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. announced smaller worker recalls.

Such worker recalls should stimulate employment elsewhere in the economy. Companies supplying parts to the automakers will be employing workers if auto sales pick up substantially in coming weeks and months.

In any case, long last, more and more economists in government and private business are predicting that recovery of some duration is coming. Its strength depends on numerous factors, but foremost is the importance of government actions to reduce budget

deficits. Without significant success in this arena, interest rates not only will go no lower, as needed, but will rise again and choke off substantial and long-lasting recovery.

— The Constitution (Atlanta).

### U.S.-Chinese Relations

Critics of President Reagan cannot accuse him of underestimating the importance of our relations with the People's Republic of China.

It is true that during the first year of his administration, the president was less sensitive to the concerns and grievances of the Chinese government — and particularly in relation to the delicate Taiwan issue.

It should be played precisely because neither side can be sure of winning, because the insurgents must fear wider U.S. intervention, because the government should fear U.S. weariness and because Venezuela and Mexico, among others, stand ready to help negotiate a way out. Fighting the military battle makes no sense without a plausible political strategy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR FEB. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Curzon Discusses Pact

LONDON — Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, raised the question yesterday of the Anglo-Russian convention and discussed the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. In his remarks, Lord Curzon said: "This is not a defensive and offensive alliance; it is a detailed arrangement of specific interests of two nations claiming rights in Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan. If it contained conditions of vitality and permanence then we might expect the results which the government desired. It seems to me that in regard to Afghanistan we have tied our hands and the hands of the emir by a number of engagements which may be a source of some anxiety in the future."

— The Daily News (Los Angeles).

1933: German Press Law Signed

BERLIN — A stern decree, directed against the German press and the constitutional right of freedom of assembly, was signed by President Paul von Hindenburg and will be promulgated tomorrow. The decree, framed under the "dictatorship" clause of the German Constitution, affords the Hitler government an opportunity to establish a ruthless "gag rule" on the press hostile to its aims. The decree provides terms of imprisonment up to one year for publishers who fail to comply with the law. The new decree also limits the freedom of assembly provided for in the constitution by permitting the authorities to forbid political meetings to take place if these threaten acute danger to public security.

— The Daily News (Los Angeles).

# U.S. Economy May Make Surprisingly Sharp Gain

By Charles Wolf Jr.

LOS ANGELES — Seldom have the models and forecasters been as close to agreement as in their recent predictions of a meager recovery for the economy. Supply-side and Keynesian models have registered similar forecasts of scanty economic growth in the United States in 1983 — ranging from the estimate of 1½ percent by the Council of Economic Advisors to the estimates of 2-3 percent by the Congressional Budget Office, Data Resources Inc., the Wharton School, the Chase Manhattan Bank and assorted other models in this crowded field. A similar consensus applies to their forecasts of 1983 unemployment (above 10 percent) and budget deficits (from \$190 billion to \$200 billion).

The modelers are probably right. But I

surmise that the probability is only 2-1 or 3-1 rather than 10-1. Put another way, there are a number of reasons these predictions may be quite wrong. One is simply that these large econometric models have so often been wrong in their year-in-advance forecasts of economic performance. Consequently, a consensus of gloomy forecasts provides almost as much ground for optimism as pessimism.

There are other, stronger, reasons why the economy may do much better than expected. The most important one concerns the effect of increased price stability on spending decisions

by business and households, especially households. Just as inflation tends to stimulate current spending because prices are expected to be higher in the future, so deflation leads to postponement of spending because prices are expected to be lower in the future. When prices eventually stabilize, the delayed spending that has accumulated will reach the market.

Actually, the extraordinary reversal of inflation in the past two years has not produced real deflation — falling prices — but disinflation — a dramatic slowing of the previous inflation.

For at least two reasons, however, the effect has been similar to that of falling prices: first, because some prices actually were falling (gasoline, foods, certain electronic goods and appliances), thereby nurturing expectations that they would continue to do so and others might follow suit; and, second, because the unspent income could realize a return (from money-market funds, new money-market deposit accounts and fixed debt) considerably higher than the sharply decreased rate at which prices continued to rise.

For both reasons, incentives to postpone spending grew stronger as disinflation proceeded. But this process, and these incentives, are at or near an end. In 1982, consumer prices rose

only 3.9 percent, compared with 8.9 percent in 1981 and 11.4 percent in 1980. In the last quarter of 1982, the increase was only 0.3 percent. This rate is not going to get lower. Indeed, some modest increase is more likely than a further decline. Together with the declining yield on savings and the reduced cost of borrowing, this means that incentives will favor spending rather than postponing.

Moreover, the liquid assets available to finance this deferred spending are enormous. For example, between the first quarter of 1980 and the third quarter of 1982, household assets and savings grew to 30 percent — from \$3.9 trillion to \$5.1 trillion. And continuation of foreign capital inflow is likely to add to these abundant means to finance increased spending.

If and as spending rises (especially house- holding), industry should be in a position to respond rapidly and efficiently. Starting from today's low level of capacity utilization in manufacturing industry — currently at only 68 percent, compared with 79 percent in 1981 — output can be increased readily without encountering bottlenecks of equipment, materials or labor that would otherwise push prices upward. The weeding out of higher-cost companies through the painful slate of bankruptcies

in the past year should also enhance the efficiency with which production can respond to increased spending.

What is the bottom line? Unfortunately, it is blurred. All these factors could well make the economy more buoyant, and its prospects much brighter, than is suggested by the accepted forecasts. The economy may be poised for a rapid rate of annual growth of 5 or 6 percent rather than 2 percent, as well as for sharper reductions of unemployment and deficits.

On the other hand, all these factors might not be enough. High rates of unemployment may tend to discourage spending by those who remain employed, as a precaution to case their own jobs are lost. Pressure on money markets from government borrowing may sustain excessively high real interest rates that will depress business investment. And reduced access to foreign markets, due to both recession and protection, may diminish exports.

So the bottom line is blurred. Yet the likelihood of substantial economic improvement is much greater than is suggested by the melancholy consensus of the models and models.

The author is the director of the Rand Corp.'s research program in international economics and the dean of the Rand Graduate Institute. He contributed this report to the Los Angeles Times.

## Medvedev's Tactic: Attack From Within

By L.F. Stone

WASHINGTON — I thought of Peter Abelard when I read about the crackdown in Moscow against the noted dissident historian Roy A. Medvedev.

The philosopher's difficulties in the 12th century were much like Medvedev's. Abelard was twice condemned by church councils and finally silenced by the popes for his temerity in challenging medieval theology from within. Medvedev has been tried to do the same from within Soviet Marxism-Leninism.

Both merit a similar place in the history of the ever-continent human struggle for freedom of thought. A basic question is: How are monolithic dogmatic systems eroded, so that fresh air can come in? It seems that one of the most effective ways to bring about these revolutions is to challenge the system by comparing its realities with its preaching, to use its own sacred texts against it, to "bore from within" — as American radicals used to say before the phrase became too dangerous.

Attacks from without are easily brushed off, as the work of the anti-Christ or the "counterrevolution."

But attacks from within eat away at the foundations of blind faith. Abelard's famous scholastic handbook "Sic et Non" (Yes and No) was a first harbinger of a dawn to come in the medieval darkness. It marshaled contradictory texts from scripture and the church fathers on basic dogmas of theology and invited — in deed provoked — students to think beyond the boundaries of what was taught.

How could the regime answer Medvedev's appeal for a free Soviet press when he could cite a long-buried remark by Lenin, "We need complete truthful information. And the truth should not depend on whom it is to serve?"

How to deal with a critic who calls from the monumental Soviet edition of Marx and Engels that passionate, attack on censorship in which Marx wrote, "Without freedom of the press, all other freedoms are illusory?" Must the regime in Moscow now go from silencing Medvedev to censoring Marx?

The crackdown on Medvedev is another example of how the Soviet regime, which is above all a regime of the secret police, is its own worst enemy. An example last year: Some idiot with a genius for a disastrous pantomime picked the very weekend of the great peace demonstrations in New York to arrest the leaders of Moscow's tiny peace movement.

The move against Medvedev is a similar example. It comes just when Soviet propaganda has been trying to refurbish Yuri V. Andropov's image as an enlightened man, a new and "good" czar. Was this trip necessary?

Medvedev's writings only circulate in samizdat. He is but a flickering candle in the mighty darkness. To revive Stalinist language, could this have been some "wrecker," some "imperialist agent," some "saboteur" who led the new regime to shoot itself in the foot in full view of the world?

Or was the KGB satisfying a grudge against the critic that Leonid Brezhnev himself had seemed to protect? Did it rankle that as long as Brezhnev had lived Medvedev enjoyed a curious immunity?

The author is a veteran correspondent, now semi-retired. He contributed this report to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### OPEC Prices

Regarding "This OPEC News Looks Fine" (IHT, Jan. 27):

The prospective fall in oil prices as a result of OPEC's inability to come to an agreement is at best a mixed blessing.

True, many debt-ridden nations like Brazil, Argentina, South Korea and the Philippines are oil importing nations. But oil exporting countries like Algeria, Mexico and Nigeria are also among the world's most indebted nations. So gains by some will be counterbalanced by losses of the others.

Both oil and non-oil countries would benefit from a fall in oil prices. The move against Medvedev is a similar example. It comes just when Soviet propaganda has been trying to refurbish Yuri V. Andropov's image as an enlightened man, a new and "good" czar. Was this trip necessary?

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## French Missiles

Regarding "Asserting Its Independence, France Inaugurates 9 Missiles" (IHT, Jan. 29):

With the addition of nine new ballistic missiles in France (making 18 in all), France has joined the nuclear club. The size of the nuclear bombs used on Hiroshima, can anyone seriously hope the Russians will agree to dismantling all of theirs? Nonsense!

And because of the huge sums of money spent on such machines should it be difficult to understand the reason for the world's economic woes? Of course not!

We must, and can, eliminate all of these atrocious weapons from the face of the earth. You bet!

MARILYN EUSFIELD, Thonon-les-Bains, France

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please keep them brief and to the point. Address them to: Letters to the Editor, International Herald Tribune, 120 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. 01-47-12-65. Letters to the editor are welcome. Please keep them brief and to the point. Address them to: Letters to the Editor, International Herald Tribune, 120 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. 01-47-12-65.

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## U.S. Firms Say Output Is Rising

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The purchasing managers of major U.S. corporations have reported higher production and improved new order levels for January.

In a monthly report based on a survey of the purchasing managers of 250 industrial companies, more managers reported higher levels of production than reported lower levels.

It was the first time in a year and half that such a result has been obtained. The survey is conducted by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The incoming new order picture also improved, showing the best performance since June 1981, or before the start of the recession, the survey said.

Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the group's business survey committee, said: "What we are measuring is the pulse of industry, and that's showing signs of life. If this continues for a couple of months we should see a recovery beginning."

The indicator on employment was still declining, the survey found, but the sharp drops in the first half of 1982 seem to have ended.

Mr. Haffey, who is also vice-president of the corporate purchasing division of Pfizer, explained: "Companies do not lay off until they really have to, and they don't hire back until they are sure orders are improving and they will stay that way."

Vincent P. Gregg, who oversees the purchasing managers of General Electric, also said that orders had improved, particularly in consumer durables. "It's no runaway," he said. "We're seeing some increased activity on our part for basic raw materials such as copper and steel."

The survey showed that in January 24 percent of the purchasing managers said production was better, 56 percent said it was the same while 20 percent said it was worse. In December, 7 percent said it was better, 60 percent said it was the same.

## Losses Mount as Unsold Bonds Pile Up

(Continued from Page 7)

lenders in the syndicated loan market.

Like Sweden, Spain is offering bondholders the opportunity to redeem at par at the end of the fifth year and again after year seven. But there is less likelihood that the Spanish paper will wind up in commercial bank portfolios.

The standard low margin over Libor coupled with the 1½ percent commission paid to underwriters produces a cost of borrowing to Spain that is about on target with the ¾ point over Libor it could expect to pay for a syndicated loan. The notes were quoted in the market at a discount of 1.4 points, less

almost the full commission, a sign that placing it will not be easy.

Banque Nationale de Paris is offering up to \$300 million in a floating rate certificate of deposit facility. The five-year paper, sold in large denominations of \$500,000, is offered to bear interest slightly below Libor.

To the extent that managers can place with investors any six-month tranche, it is like a floating rate note. If the paper remains with the lenders, it is little different from a syndicated loan.

The Deutsche mark factor also remained under strain. The currency weakened against the dollar and short-term interest rates at 99.

firmly by almost a quarter point during the week. The major depression remains the upcoming election and bankers doubt there will be much new business scheduled between Feb. 17, when the capital market subcommittee meets to fix the new calendar, and the March 6 election.

The current issues are virtually all quoted at discounts of around 2½ points.

One exception was the 100 million DM offered by ISCOR which is guaranteed by South Africa. The high 9 percent coupon and the short five-year maturity found acceptance and the paper was quoted at 99.

sponse is spurring bankers to tell other borrowers to move now while lenders are still there.

There are two caveats, however. Borrowers must not be perceived as trying to squeeze on terms and, to be assured of a success, must be willing to use the U.S. prime rate as the base rate for a portion of the loan.

In the case of Denmark, where

a minor portion of their commitment is to be met by the bank, the lenders are still there.

Sweden will come to market this week for \$1 billion, offering ¾ point over Libor for eight years or 20 basis points over the prime rate — finer terms than Denmark's split ¾ point over Libor, but higher than the ¾-¾ point margin over Libor that Sweden paid last year.

Unlike the Danes, Sweden will limit to 40 percent the amount of the loan that can be fixed over the prime rate, which is more expensive for borrowers than Libor.

Greece is the only major borrower coming to market that will challenge the prevailing view, offering pricing based only on Libor. It will ask banks this week to submit bids on terms for a \$500-million loan and it looks fairly certain that it will settle on a margin of ¾ point over Libor for eight years.

For such a loan to be a success, however, bankers said the Japanese will have to play a major role as they are seen as the only big Libor lenders at present. French banks are virtually out of the market for loans not tied to French entries or related to French entries. The Benelux banks are licking their wounds and largely absent and the Germans, long dormant, are beginning to be seen again but mostly as a statement of principle in support of particular borrowers.

The latest example of this is Deutsche Bank's lead role in putting together a \$200-million loan for Hungary, which is regarded as the best managed economy in Eastern Europe but squeezed for liquidity in the wake of the financial problems of Poland and Romania.

Hungary's loan will run for three years with repayment in four lump sum at final maturity. Interest will be set at 14 points over Libor or 1 point over the prime rate. The terms are sweetened with a 1 percent management fee. Deutsche Bank is aiming for a 10-bank syndicate with each underwriting \$20 million and then marketing the loan to second-tier banks for smaller amounts.

Romania, meanwhile, met with the nine-bank consultative group representing the major commercial lenders to discuss restructuring the \$840 million in principal repayments it is scheduled to make this year. The nine reacted favorably to Romania's proposal to reschedule about 75 percent of these payments at 100 equals one percent point over the prime rate. But if the prime rate is more than 16 points higher than the rate for 90-day certificates of deposit, the base will switch to the CD rate plus 14 points.

Last year, Indonesia was paying a margin of ¾ point over Libor for 10-year money and more recently paid the same margin for eight-year funds.

The Korean Exchange Bank, which was balked at proposals to widen the margin paid by South Korean entities, accepted last week the terms proposed by lenders.

KEB's \$500 million will run for eight years, with half priced over prime and half over Libor. Interest will be set at ¾ point over Libor, up from ¾ point over Libor paid last year by the Korean Development Bank, and 20 basis points over the prime rate. KEB also agreed to a cap of 130 basis points (up from 125 last year) on the prime portion before shifting the base to the 90-day CD rate plus 130 basis points.

The Western Australian State Energy Commission will be seeking a \$600-million loan in the Euro-market, part of a \$1.2-billion financial package of which the remainder will be raised domestically. Terms on the 15-year Eurocredit ranged from ¾ to ¾ point over Libor.

In the Mideast, the Emirates Petroleum Corp. is asking banks to submit bids on terms for a loan of \$190 million, of which \$120 million will be a Euromarket credit and \$70 million in local currency.

■ Talks of Chile's Debt

Chile's finance and economy minister, Rolf Lunders, and the central bank president, Carlos Cáceres, left Friday to visit Britain, West Germany and Japan for talks with foreign creditors on refinancing Chile's overseas debt, a ministry spokesman said. Reuters reported from Santiago.

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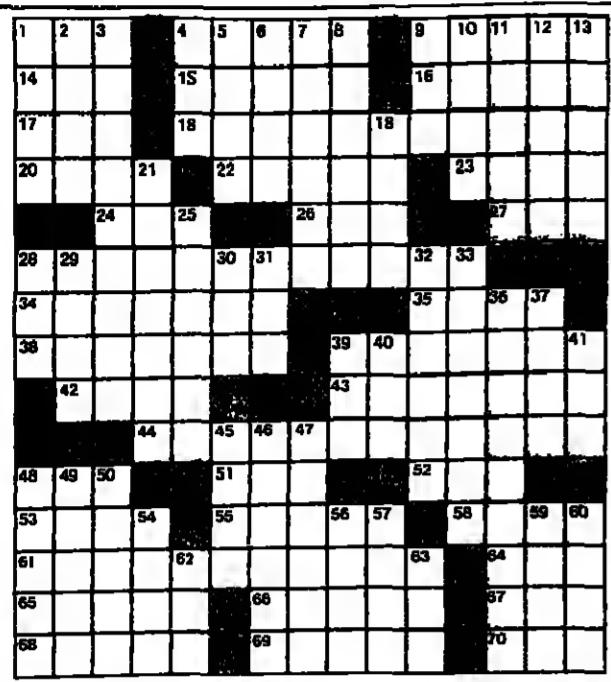
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 — Mahal
- 4 Texas farmer's acres
- 5 A disconfi-
- 10 Of weight, in physics
- 16 Spots for speakers
- 17 Firing-squad order
- 18 "Medical Center" actor
- 20 Malay chief
- 22 Bill Blass's concern
- 23 Wild plum
- 24 Stavelet inst.
- 25 "—Rob,"
- 26 Desirous
- 28 Revolutionary general
- 34 The common starg
- 35 Mechanic —
- 38 "—thy countrymen," Shak.
- 39 Liquid used as solvents
- 42 Med. school subject
- 43 One on a slate
- 44 Film writer-producer-director
- 46 Nickname for an apple
- 51 Corrode
- 52 Composer Rorem

**DOWN**

- 1 Fyodor I, e.g.
- 2 "Non mi dir," e.g.
- 3 Fibber McGee
- 4 Network
- 5 Bowl sounds
- 6 Small —
- 7 "—Ever See a Dream Walking?"
- 8 Bobcat's cousin
- 9 Gibson, for one
- 10 Arthurian knight
- 11 Operatic maid
- 12 Supreme
- 13 Fell edition
- 19 "—in Rahle
- 21 Evangeline was one

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALCARVE	14	5	C	50	Overcast
ALCERS	14	5	C	50	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	4	3	30	Overcast
ANKARA	5	4	2	36	Snow
ATHENS	14	4	3	34	Fair
AUSTRALIA	21	14	10	36	Overcast
BANGKOK	23	17	24	75	Cloudy
BEIJING	4	3	2	28	Fair
BEIRUT	14	4	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	2	28	Snow
BERLIN	8	5	6	36	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	2	34	Rain
BUCHAREST	3	32	7	19	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	1	36	Fair
Buenos Aires	16	41	8	72	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	17	11	52	Snow
CAPE TOWN	23	17	12	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	23	15	46	Snow
CHICAGO	12	24	9	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	24	9	52	Snow
DAKAR	12	24	9	52	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	8	46	1	34	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	43	3	38	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	47	2	26	Rain
FLORENCE	11	51	2	24	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	1	34	Snow
GENEVA	2	36	1	34	Snow
HARARE	24	17	17	63	Rain
HELSINKI	18	10	14	42	Fair
HONG KONG	61	13	35	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	5	41	1	34	Overcast
JERUSALEM	19	66	16	61	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	21	70	Overcast
LIMA	12	54	9	40	Rain
LISBON	12	54	9	40	Rain

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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## PEANUTS



B.C.

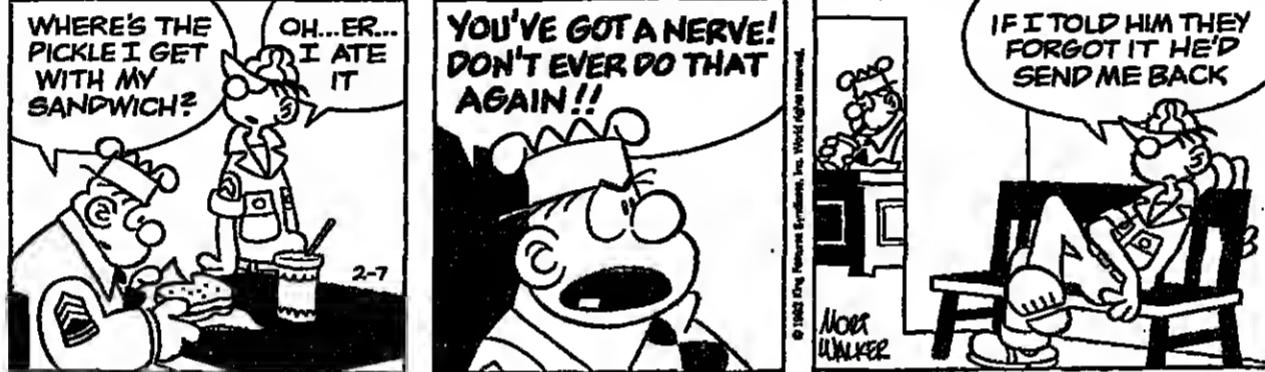
un-employment



## BLONDIE



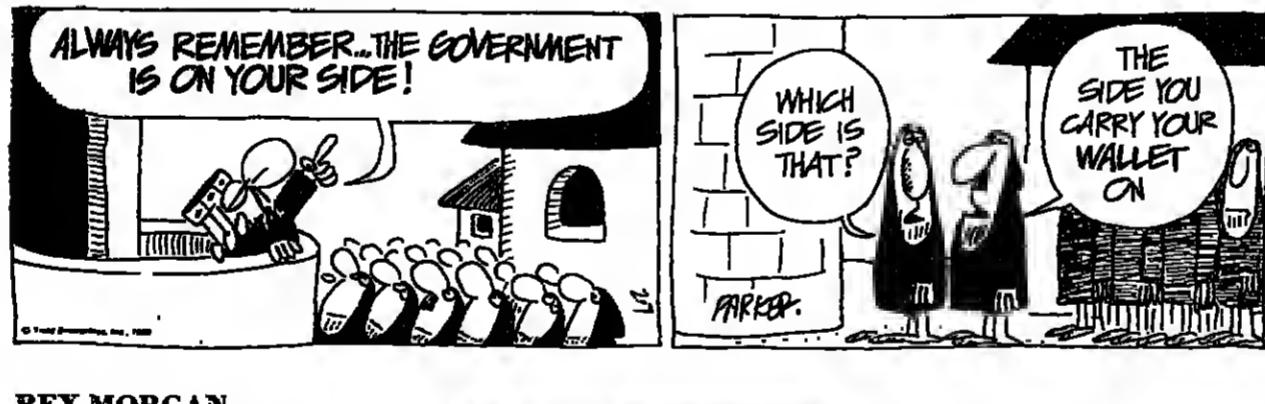
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUBIE

BAINC

ONABBO

GARNAL

Answer: HE WAS A

" (Answers tomorrow)

## SPORTS

**Steve Mahre, Lüscher Ski-Race Victors; Phil Mahre Takes Over World Cup Lead**

United Press International

STANTON, Austria — Skier Steve Mahre of the United States won his second World Cup slalom of the season Sunday, while his twin brother Phil, stepping up his bid to win the overall cup trophy for the third straight season, took the lead in the standings.

Steve Mahre clocked 1 minute, 51.44 seconds for his two runs to edge Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

— **MAEN'S DOWNHILL**

1. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2 minutes, 42.00.

2. Michael Metz, Switzerland, 2:42.02.

3. Horst Wellerth, Austria, 2:42.05.

4. Steve Mahre, U.S., 2:42.19.

5. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:42.20.

6. Leopold Stuck, Austria, 2:42.33.

7. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:42.47.

8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:42.57.

9. Tedd Brooker, Canada, 2:42.61.

10. Peter Wenzel, Austria, 2:42.62.

11. Peter Wenzel, Austria, 2:42.63.

12. Vladimir Melnikov, Soviet Union, 2:42.83.

13. Helmut Höfner, Austria, 2:42.87.

14. Tedd Brooker, Canada, 2:43.04.

15. Tedd Brooker, Canada, 2:43.05.

16. **MAEN'S SLALOM**

1. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:51.44.

2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:51.49.

3. Michael Metz, Switzerland, 1:51.61.

4. Horst Wellerth, Austria, 1:51.64.

5. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:51.67.

6. Leopold Stuck, Austria, 1:51.71.

7. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:51.74.

8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:51.75.

9. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:51.76.

10. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:51.77.

11. Odd Sørlie, Norway, 1:51.85.

12. Jean Krestan, Yugoslavia, 1:51.87.

13. Jacques Lévy, Switzerland, 1:51.98.

14. Paul-Arna Stenseth, Norway, 1:54.01.

15. **MAEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS**

1. Phil Mahre, 146 points.

2. Lüscher, 132.

3. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 122.

4. Franz Klammer, Austria, 121.

5. Michael Metz, Switzerland, 121.

6. Horst Wellerth, Austria, 121.

7. Steve Mahre, 65.

8. Urs Räber, Switzerland, and Canadian Camerons, Switzerland, 62.

9. Klammer, 61.

scin, who was fastest on the first run but had an aggregate time of 1:51.49.

Phil Mahre finished third in 1:51.61, giving him victory in the combined event, a paper race linking Sunday's performances with those of Saturday's downhill.

The 1981 and 1982 cup winner picked up 51 points for his weekend's work to move to 146 points overall.

Mahre leads the Swiss trio of Peter Lüscher (135), Peter Müller (123) and Firmin Zurbriggen (118).

Lüscher, the 1979 World Cup champion, pulled the rug from under the established downhill stars Saturday, winning his first-ever cup downhill on a track that required enormous technical skill.

The Swiss, who won the 1979 title mainly because of his outstanding abilities in slalom and giant slalom, said he liked the track. "I knew I could do well on this track because of the long turns," he said.

"However, I didn't dare hope to come out first."

Lüscher took the race in 2:04.22, ahead of teammate Silvano Metz (2:04.82) and Austrian world downhill champion Harti Wehrather (2:05.00).

Lüscher and Metz underscored the current strength of Switzerland's downhillers in a race that saw three slalom specialists cracking the top 10.

Phil Mahre achieved his best-ever downhill result, fifth, in 2:05.19. "I am gradually making my way up," Mahre said.

"I hope one day I can win a downhill race — it's the dream of my life."

The track of 3,550 meters (11,715 feet) favored the racers with technical skill, while such daredevils as Austria's Franz Klammer, who came eighth, remained below expectations.

Lüscher, Phil Mahre and 10th-place Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein were the technicians who surprised the downhill specialists.

Saturday's victory was all the more remarkable as Lüscher was in the second-seeded group, starting as No. 21; he began after his top-seeded teammate, Metz, was considered already to have won the race.

"I won the race on the final part of the course, where I skied extremely aggressively," Steve Mahre said.

"I knew I was behind midway so I had to take all possible chances to win." He was third behind Räber and Stenmark after the first run.

Stenmark also dropped out of last week's Kranjska Gora slalom.

Michel Canac of France was fourth Sunday in 1:51.82 while Ivan Edalmi of Italy finished fifth (1:52.06) and Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein sixth (1:52.27).

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Michel Canac of France

## LANGUAGE

## Whetting the Whistle

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Whistleblowers are often successful: by figuratively blowing the whistle on wrongdoing, they cause evil to be rooted out of corporate or governmental bureaucracies. But many are laden afterward with the baggage of suspicion; few are trusted by new bosses.

It's the same thing with the word *whistleblower*. When a compound noun (*whistle-blower*) finds its way through the purgatory of years of hyphenation (*whistle-blower*) and — by common consent and frequency of use — starts making it to single-word status (*whistleblower*), you'd think it would be given space in our dictionaries. Not so; lexicographers are still looking askance at this word. They don't trust its permanence.

The word probably first saw print in a piece in The New York Times on March 23, 1970, when John A. Hamlin wrote about "how well the majority leader handled a whistle-blower" under the headline "Blowing the Whistle on 'The Bosses'." This word picture of a policeman blowing his whistle at an escaping thief is rooted deep in the language, and both *blow* and *whistle* have separate slang roots in the spilling of the beans." Yet I get the feeling that this meaning of *felt* is changing.

That is because of the popularity, especially in academic circles, of *perceived*. For the past decade, almost every need has been a *perceived* need, as if the writer wanted to convey: "Look, it may not be a real need, but people think they have a need, so I'll avoid taking sides or looking like a liberal, or identifying with the subjects of my study, by writing of *perceived* needs." The rise of *perceived* came along with the notion that appearance was as much reality as reality.

Now that *perceived* is favored as the word for *seen*, especially with the connotation of *thought of*, what has been happening to *felt*? I submit that it is gaining a more emotional connotation, separating itself from *perceived* the way *feel* has been moving away from *think*. Today, a *feel* need is one that is arrived at for reasons of hunch or physical sensation, rather than intellectual analysis. The feeling behind *feel* need is a gut feeling.

work about employee rights — David Ewing uses the word in a corporate rather than a governmental context. In politics, a *whistleblower* is a hero, and a *leaker* is a bum, although both do the same thing in business, the word has a specialized meaning. Ewing, managing editor of the Harvard Business Review, tells me: "Whistleblowing in business need not mean going in the press with evidence of wrongdoing. It can also mean going up through channels to get a fair hearing. In business, you leak only when you are not allowed to blow the whistle."

"In Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan," wrote my colleague Anthony Lewis, "there is a *felt* commitment."

A few days later, Jerome Alan Cohen, the specialist in Asian matters who teaches at Harvard Law School, wrote that a Korean dissident leader was released because of "Seoul's *felt* need to respond to pressures from the U.S."

The use of *felt* in both instances draws in a 300-year history of the word used as a participial adjective mean "aware through intellect or perception, rather than through physical sensation." Yet I get the feeling that this meaning of *felt* is changing.

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New York Times Service

## Eubie Blake

*If I'd Known I Was Gonna Live This Long, I'd Have Taken Better Care of Myself*

By H.D. Quigg

United Press International

NEW YORK — He is thin and wavy, a small bundle, slight and delicate, but over

still dapper, though.

His glasses sometimes perch halfway down his nose when he plays. His fingers are long, tapered, spidery — they can stretch four keys above an octave on the piano. He has always been proud of his long fingers and how they looked when he was playing.

In 1921, he conducted his first Broadway show — the historic "Shuffle Along," with an all-black cast — from the piano. He devised a gadget that strung electric lights just above the piano so the audience could watch those fingers.

Eubie Blake will be a century old today. He started to finger an old pump organ in a Baltimore store when he was 4 or 5. By the time he was 13, he was playing ragtime. But he is primarily a man of the theater.

"These days," he says, "they always ask you how you live so long. I tell 'em, 'If I'd known I was gonna live this long, I'd have taken better care of myself.'"

He and his vaudeville partner, Noble Sissle, broke the color line in the American theater in 1919 by being the first black act ever to succeed before white audiences by playing without burn cork makeup.

James Hubert Blake was born Feb. 7, 1883, in a four-room house at 319 Forrest St., Baltimore, the son of former slaves. From his window, he could watch and listen to Jesse Fickett playing ragtime in a brothel.

At 15, he sneaked out at nights — to the later horror of his religious mother — to his job as regular pianist in Aggie Shelton's "five dollar house," his inventive left hand playing "wobbly" bass.

Five-seven years after "Shuffle Along," with songs by Blake and Sissle, opened in 1921 as the first Negro show on Broadway, "Eubie" opened on Broadway. "Eubie" in the early 1920s, but it was not published until 1975. Mean-

Eubie Blake, 23 of his most successful compositions. The show ran 13 months.

The Eubie Blake entry in Who's Who lists his talents in the order of importance: "composer, pianist, arranger." His friends would add: consummate showman. His longtime friend and attorney Elliot Hoffman says:

"He's a combination of a ham showman and a very sweet, modest man. Every time I go and tell him all the wonderful plans for his 100th birthday, his response is almost quizzical, something like, 'You gotta be kidding me.'

"The introads that he and Sissle were responsible for in the theater were respect for black performers, and acceptance and equality. They mounted shows in which two blacks for the first time could sing love songs to each other.

"They brought respect for blacks as performers and not as dialect comedians in raggedy clothes. Before they did their battle, the only way black performers could go on vaudeville was put cork on their faces and pretend they were white masked as blacks. Blake and Sissle had to threaten in quit and close their shows."

Eubie's musical outpouring is estimated at more than 1,000 compositions — rags, ballads, waltzes, tone poems, blues, and music for Broadway productions, scores for "Shuffle Along," "Chocolate Dandies," "Blackbirds of 1930," "Swing It."

With his chief collaborators on the lyrics, Sissle and Andy Razaf, he wrote such hit songs as "I'm Just Wild About Harry," "Love Will Find a Way," "You Were Meant for Me," "Lowdown Blues," and "Memories of You."

He wrote dozens of ragtime pieces for piano. He composed "Charlestion Rag" in 1919, the same year that Scott Joplin wrote "Maple Leaf Rag."

Blake recorded "Charlestion Rag" in the early 1920s, but it was not published until 1975. Mean-



United Press International

Eubie Blake will celebrate his 100th birthday today.

time, he got caught up in the ragtime revival of the 1960s and 1970s and was a celebrity all over again, playing numerous states and seen by millions on TV. He played the White House several times, and was told his biographer, Al Rose, that he never thought when he was playing in Doc Fraizer's medicine show that he would one day do the White House, too.

Blake is rather frail now. He broke his hip in 1981. His wife, Marion, who took good care of him, died last year. He was a two-pack-a-day smoker for almost all of his life but, according to Hoffman, "they had to hold him down and ration them out now."

As for his eyesight, Hoffman says: "He sure sees pretty girls a mile off, and he's got something to say to every one of them. On TV he follows sports and variety shows, and he's got something to say about everybody who appears on a show."

He can't walk too well, and he rests a lot. But he journeyed to Washington in January to get an outpouring of love and music from friends and colleagues and watch them tape a TV show titled "Eubie Blake: A Century of Music," which will be shown in May.

"Isn't it great to be loved?" he said.

Eubie doesn't like to play in public anymore, Hoffman said: "At home, if he's urged he'll go and play — but not happily, he's very reluctant to play. But he loves to hear piano players; they make him really happy. We think

he'll be quite pleased with the pianists who are flying in to be with him on his birthday."

The birthday party is a two-hour private affair being planned for Monday at the Shubert Theatre. One of its sponsors, Max Morath, the showman and ragtime authority, said: "All of us will be entertaining Eubie."

There will be a 24-hour public celebration, starting midnight, featuring hundreds of musicians at St. Peter's Church in the Civic Center complex, the church where a memorial was held for Mrs. Blake last June.

"What should be said, when they write the books 100 years from now, is that that man is a man of the theater," Morath said.

"His contributions as a great composer should always be emphasized. My lord, he's a fabulous pianist — one of the most emulated of the century. But most of the great pianists were not composers, particularly the theatrical composers. He has provided me with not only a musical inspiration but an inspiration on how you deal with the world. His life is a kind of beacon."

"I tried to write good music," Eubie says. "I love people. People put me where I am today."

At the birthday party on stage at the Shubert there will be a cake and everything. Everything?

"Well," said Morath, "he's in a wheelchair a lot and he can't walk very well, but knowing him, he might very well get up and go over to the piano and play 'Memories of You.'"

## LONDON POSTCARD

## The Popcorn Push

By Merida Welles

New York Times Service

LONDON — Popcorn, which was enjoyed by the Pilgrims at the Thanksgiving feast at Plymouth, should no longer be regarded merely as Yankee junk food, the United States government maintains.

To prove it to British snackers, the U.S. Embassy's agricultural trade office, in conjunction with the Popcorn Institute of Chicago, whose members produce more than 85 percent of the world's popcorn, recently began a three-year, \$150,000 publicity campaign to promote consumption in the United Kingdom, the world's largest snack-food market after the United States.

While popcorn is a \$1-billion business in the United States, annual sales in Britain hover at \$4.7 million. Since virtually all the popcorn sold here is imported from the United States, a twofold increase in British consumption — the campaign's goal — would mean most in prepared dishes. At the cafeteria in St. Angela's Roman Catholic Girls School in Stevenage students have been dipping into bowls of popcorn sprinkled not only with dried fruit or yogurt but even a few handfuls of cheese and herbs for the vegetable course or even just a snack.

Judging by limited surveys, the British reaction to American-style popcorn was initially skeptical but has been improving. David Jaeger, an actor and dancer interviewed by The Daily Mail on Oxford Street, echoed the views of numerous others: "Battered popcorn "grows on you, definitely," he said, adding: "It's a bit salty but the texture is just right. Something different but very nice."

Among the dishes that have been recommended as snacks or side courses are *apris* (a mush in which the corn is tossed with pork rinds and horseradish, onion and red chilies); Mexican popcorn, with paprika and crushed dried chilies sprinkled on, and *tandoori* curry in which the corn has been stirred.

Perhaps the most celebrated advocate in Britain is a television cook who included a section on popcorn recipes in his new book, "Glyn Christian's Delicatessen Food Handbook." Among his favorite dishes is pizza popcorn, which consists of tomato puree, cheese, garlic and oregano, dished up with a few handfuls of the popped corn into a steak.

More delicate palates might succumb to an after-dinner treat of popcorn soaked in Cointreau, butter, burnt brown sugar and grated orange peel. It tastes like a crisp orange toffee, Christian said.

increase consumption to 20 quarts per person annually, or half the American level.

The campaign is also trying to reach bars and pubs, which are homes away from home for millions of Britons. However, at \$475 or more each, commercial popping machines may prove prohibitive for many.

The most visible movement so far was initiated even before the campaign started, in the wake of schools' efforts to wean youngsters from sugary desserts and to cut costs. In Hertfordshire 10 schools are expected to start serving popcorn in prepared dishes. At the cafeteria in St. Angela's Roman Catholic Girls School in Stevenage students have been dipping into bowls of popcorn sprinkled not only with dried fruit or yogurt but even a few handfuls of cheese and herbs for the vegetable course or even just a snack.

The British press has greeted the promotion with the same patronizing jocularity it reserves for such American fads as pet rocks and Martian antennas. The Americans are countering with an arsenal of nutritional facts about popcorn: that it contains protein, vitamins and minerals as well as the fiber and bulk that are emphasized in current diets. Moreover, it has no artificial ingredients or sugar, and one cup of it adds no more than 55 calories — as long as it is not doused in salt and butter or coated with syrup.

While most British popcorn is bought at movie theaters and amusement arcades and is coated with caramel, 70 percent of the American kernels are popped at home with salt and butter. Another sales argument is price. Popcorn, which is sold at stores across Britain, is cheaper than most other snack foods, including peanuts and crisps, as the British call potato chips. A three-ounce bag of unpopped corn is 42 cents and a 50-pound bag is just over \$20.

So, convinced that Britain, with its enormous television audience, is the largest potential outlet in Europe, particularly for home-cooked corn, the Chicago institute aims to

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